

39860 and 39861—Continued.

"Native of Japan, introduced about 1855 by Fortune, and very hardy though slow growing. It thrives extremely well in the trying New England climate and is apparently one of the best evergreens introduced there. There are two distinct forms of it in cultivation, the one a tree, the other, var. *compacta*, a compact, low bush, wider than it is high. Whilst the general aspect is the same as that of the English yew, it can be distinguished by the marked yellow tinge of the under surface of the leaves, and by the longer, more oblong winter buds, with looser, more pointed scales." (*W. J. Bean, Trees and Shrubs Hardy in the British Isles, vol. 2, p. 582.*)

39862 to 39864. LINUM spp. Linaceæ. Flax.

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received February 1, 1915.

39862. LINUM GRANDIFLORUM Desf.

Var. *roseum*.

39863. LINUM PERENNE L.

39864. LINUM CAMPANULATUM L.

39865. JACQUEMONTIA COELESTIS Planchon. Convolvulaceæ. Nepal creeper.

From Port Louis, Mauritius. Presented by Mr. G. Regnard. Cuttings received February 6, 1915.

"The beautiful Nepal creeper; a free bloomer, not very tall growing. Flowers sky blue, quite showy." (*Regnard.*)

39866. CASTANEA sp. Fagaceæ. Chestnut.

From China. Presented by Rev. W. F. Hayward, American Church Mission. Received January 30, 1915.

39867. GARCINIA MANGOSTANA L. Clusiaceæ. Mangosteen.

From Kingston, Jamaica. Presented by Mr. W. Harris, Hope Gardens. Received February 11, 1915.

39868. (Undetermined.)

From Monrovia, Liberia. Presented by Dr. C. C. Boone. Received January 20, 1915.

"Seeds of the best Liberian cherry." (*Boone.*)

39869. DERINGA CANADENSIS (L.) Kuntze. Apiaceæ.
(*Cryptotaenia canadensis* DC.)

From Brooklyn, N. Y. Presented by Dr. C. Stuart Gager, director, Brooklyn Botanic Garden. Received February 11, 1915.

"*Mitsuba*, *Mitsuba-jeri*, a perennial herb of the order Umbelliferae, growing wild in moist valleys, but much cultivated from seeds or by dividing the roots. In spring, young leaves come forth to a height of about 1 foot. They are eaten boiled, and the roots can also be eaten fried. One variety with fine threadlike petioles and shooting bushes 8 to 10 inches high is called *Ito mitsuba* (thread honewort)." (*Useful Plants of Japan, p. 12, No. 59.*)